

THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
MAGAZINE

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THE
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

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The list of contributors to the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE includes nearly every United States citizen whose name has become identified with Arctic exploration, the Bering Sea controversy, the Alaska and Venezuela boundary disputes, or the new commercial and political questions arising from the acquisition of the Philippines.

The following articles will appear in the Magazine within the next few months:

"Russia," by Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst College, Massachusetts.

"The Venezuelan Boundary," by Mr. Marcus Baker of the Venezuelan Commission.

"The Hawaiian Islands," by Mr. Edwin Morgan, Secretary of the Hawaiian Commission.

"The Native Tribes of Paraguay," by Mr. J. B. Hatcher of Princeton University.

"The Characteristics of the Filipinos," by Hon. Dean C. Worcester of the Philippine Commission.

"Discoveries in the Fossil Fields of Wyoming in 1899," by Prof. William C. Knight of the University of Wyoming.

"Explorations on the Yangtze-Kiang, China," by Mr. Hui Barclay Parsons, C. E., surveyor of the railway route through the Yangtze-Kiang Valley.



IN THE DRakensberg RANGE

THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

VOL. XI

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No. 3

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA AND THE TRANSVAAL

By F. F. HILDER,

Bureau of American Ethnology

To one approaching the coast of South Africa in the neighborhood of Table Bay from the west, the first object which strikes the eye is the great mass of Table Mountain looming up above the lower foothills of the coast. Passing Robben Island, the ship enters Table Bay, a magnificent harbor, protected by nature from all but northwest winds. A splendid system of breakwater and docks now affords safety to shipping at all seasons.

Round the base of the mountain lie the suburbs Rondebosch, Claremont, Wynberg, and Constantia, which are surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, including oaks, firs, shrubs of many kinds, flowers, and vineyards which produce excellent wine. Cape Town lies between the foot of Table Mountain and the bay; it is the capital of the colony, the residence of the governor, and the seat of the legislature. The population, numbering about 70,000, is composed of many races, those of Dutch and English descent being most numerous; but there are also Americans and representatives of nearly every country in Europe. The laboring population comprises the descendants of negro slaves, Hottentots, Kaffirs, and Malays.

The Cape of Good Hope from the time of its discovery by Bartholomew Dias, the Portuguese navigator, in 1486, until 1652 was a place of call for ships of all nations. In that year the Dutch East India Company sent Jan Van Riebeck with a small force and a party of colonists to form a settlement there and hold it as a Dutch colony. The home authority, however, was not the government of Holland, but the directors of the Dutch East India Company at Amsterdam. The Dutch found the country inhabited by a native tribe who called

themselves *Khoikhoi* (men of men), but had been named *Hottentots* by the Portuguese, and *Caepmans* by the early Dutch settlers. The Dutch had difficulty in subduing these natives or making them labor, so that in 1658 they determined to institute negro slavery, and imported the first cargo of slaves from the Guinea Coast.

In 1687 the Dutch colonists were joined by a number of Huguenots, refugees who fled from France during the reign of Louis XIV, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, large numbers of whom sought an asylum in Holland and her colonies. For more than a century these colonists pursued a quiet existence as agriculturists and traders, disturbed only by occasional strife with the natives, until 1794, when Holland was overrun by the troops of the French Republic. To prevent the colony from falling into the hands of the French, it was captured by the English in 1795, but was restored to Holland in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens. As this peace proved to be illusory, war was renewed the following year, and Cape Colony was again captured by the English in 1806 and has since been in their possession.

In 1814, after the abdication of Napoleon, it was ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, which action was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and England paid to Holland a large sum of money as indemnity for the cession of Cape Colony and the territory in South America now known as British Guiana.

Leaving Table Bay and steaming eastward along the coast, mountains are in sight nearly all the way. To reach the interior of South Africa from any of the landing places on the east coast, a short extent of lowland must be crossed and steep mountains ascended to the level of the great plateau beyond. The east coast presents a fringe of subtropical country, where the magnolia and rose thorn and the orange, pineapple, lemon, grape, banana, cotton, and tea-plant flourish. As the elevation increases come the mountain ranges, in the valleys of which are growing crops of wheat and corn. Finally the high veldt is reached. This consists of vast level plains sparsely covered with short grass, dotted here and there by the *karoo* bush, a stunted shrub from a foot to eighteen inches in height, which gives pasturage to thousands of sheep and cattle.

There are four lines of railroad by which the South African Republic can be reached from the sea. The first extends from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, with a branch from East London, to Johannesburg and thence to Pretoria, traversing the Orange Free State from south to north. The second line lies more to the west and is wholly

in English territory. It starts from Cape Town, passes through Cape Colony, and follows closely the western frontier of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. It passes through Kimberley and Mafeking, from whence a wagon road runs to Krugersdorp and Johannesburg. This road runs as far north as Bulawayo, about 1,300 miles north of Cape Town. The third road starts from Durban, in the colony of Natal, passes through Pietermaritzburg, the capital of the colony, and reaches Ladysmith, where it separates into two sections, one section extending westward into the Orange Free State and the other northward to Heidelberg and Johannesburg, in the Transvaal. This road enters the Transvaal territory through a tunnel under Laings Nek, a pass in the Drakensberg Mountains near Majaba Hill, where the English met such a crushing defeat in 1881.

The fourth line starts from Lourenço Marques on Delagoa Bay, traverses the Portuguese territory, enters the Transvaal at Komati-poort, and terminates at Pretoria. This is the only road by which the Transvaal government has been able to obtain supplies since the outbreak of the war.

The South African Republic was until a few years ago little known to the outside world. It was merely a pastoral and agricultural region, and such notoriety as it had achieved was due principally to the frequent wars and bloody contests between its Boer inhabitants and the British local and imperial authorities and the native tribes. Twenty years ago it was seldom visited except by traders and hunters in quest of big game, but the discovery of the marvelous gold deposits of the Witwatersrand in 1886 brought a rush of adventurers in search of wealth. It is true that gold had been discovered in the Lydenburg district as early as 1867, but not in sufficient quantities to attract great attention. Immediately a multitude of French, Portuguese, Germans, English, and Americans streamed into the country and the city of Johannesburg sprang up, like Aladdin's palace, in a day.

The Transvaal lies immediately north of her sister Boer republic, the Orange Free State, between the Limpopo or Crocodile River on the north and the Vaal River on the south. The country on the north and west is British. The republic has no seaport, as the Portuguese possessions and the colony of Natal shut it off from the Indian Ocean on the east. The Vaal River is the chief tributary of the great Orange River, which rises in the Drakensberg and flows across the continent into the Atlantic. The Limpopo empties into the Indian Ocean. The gold-bearing region, the Witwatersrand, or "White Water Range," forms the watershed between the two rivers.

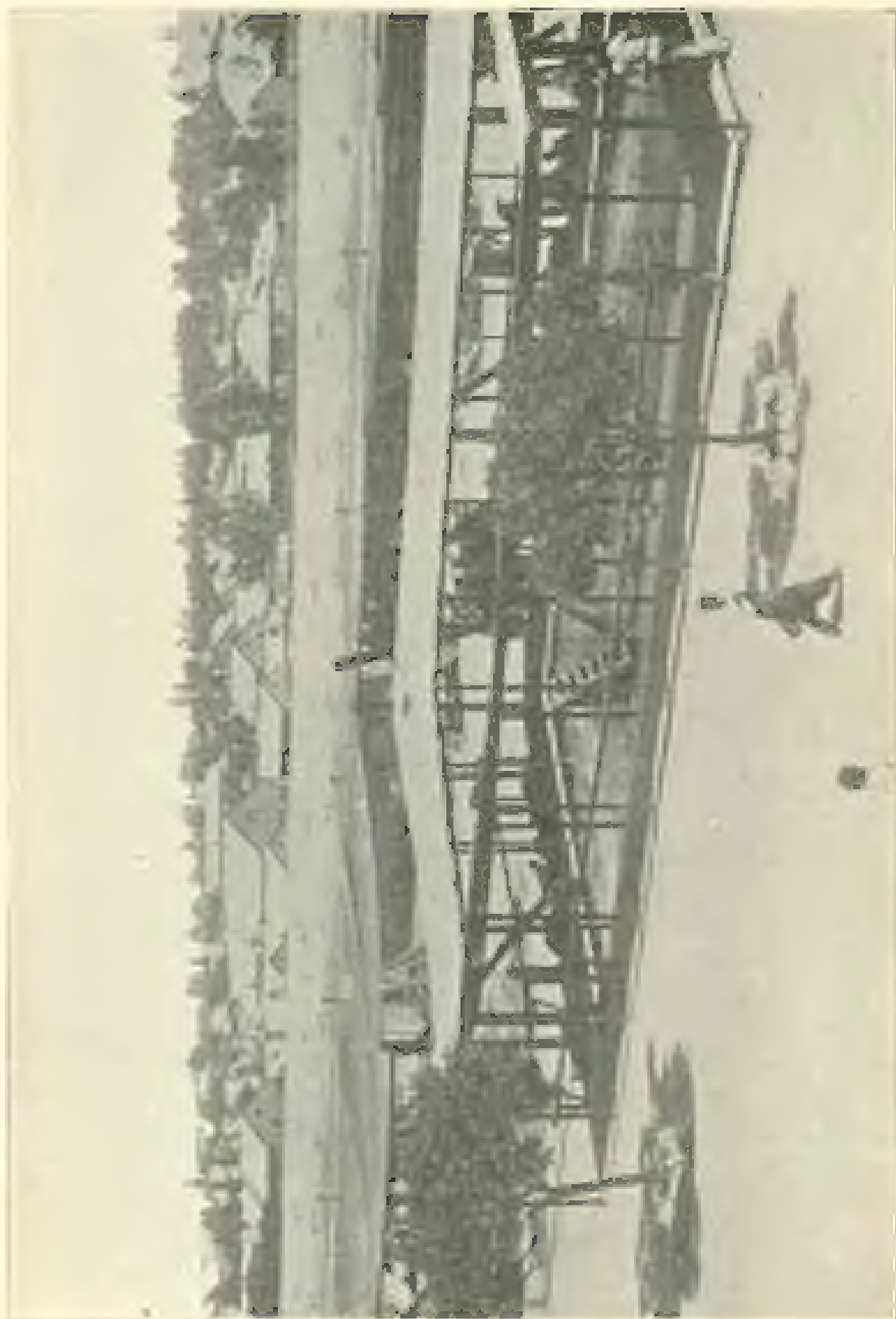
The Transvaal is a lofty plateau lying within the outer rim of the vast South African table land, between 4,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea-level. In consequence of this great elevation, although it is intercepted by the tropic of Capricorn at a point between 60 and 70 miles to the south of its northern frontier, it enjoys a beautiful and invigorating climate, except in some of the low-lying country on the Limpopo and other fluvial tracts near the eastern frontier. The winter half of the year, from March to September, is dry and cool, especially during the nights, but the days are often as warm as in summer. During these months cold, sharp winds blow from the south, and the mountain ranges are often covered for several days with snow, and hail storms are frequent.

In addition to its treasures of gold, the country is rich in other minerals, particularly iron. The Yeerberg, near Marabastad, is almost a solid mass of iron ore of the richest quality; coal of excellent quality is abundant, and supplies the mining industry with good and cheap fuel; copper, lead, quicksilver, etc., have also been found. The formations containing diamonds have also been found to extend into both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Kimberley, the headquarters of the diamond industry, is in British territory, only four miles from the boundary of the Orange Free State and 647 miles from Cape Town. There are no natural features that can assist in its defense, but the great mounds of earth and debris from the mines have been utilized by the garrison for that purpose.

The dry diggings in the mines of the Kimberley district afford the only locality in which the diamond has thus far been found in its original home, and all our knowledge of the genesis of the diamond has been derived from the study of the conditions there existing. The mines are located in "pans" or depressions in which the blue ground is found that is now recognized as the matrix of the diamond. These pans formed the vents of ancient volcanoes which have been worn down by the forces of the atmosphere, and are the pipes or tubes through which the lava reached the surface; they are partly surrounded by black shale containing a large percentage of carbon, from which material the diamonds have been formed by crystallization.

As a proof of the wonderful progress which has been made in a place which only a few years back was a bare prairie, I will mention that a school of mines has lately been erected and opened at Kimberley. The courses of instruction are intended to prepare students for a diploma of mining engineer or for the degree of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science in mining engineering.





ALBUQUERQUE

It is characteristic of the Boers that to them a single burgomaster or more civilized Amharite is the chief, many of whom are on the

front of the war.

The Boers are not with the river as the English practice, with them hunting has been a matter both of dollars and cents and of self-protection. When they migrated from Cape Colony to the Transvaal they were not joined by the English, unwilling that such of them as they considered to be work of freeing the Transvaal from the Boers should be already in the country, but they have since, by the

loss of the Transvaal, been almost exterminated. In the early days of the Cape Colony, as soon as the Boers migrated to the north of the Orange

Transvaal, Natal, and the Orange Free State, that they have

no, several species of the species have been growing in the Transvaal. In the Transvaal, they were hunted because the Boers had a commercial

interest. In British territory they are now protected by law, but it is not too late to save them from extinction.

For many years the Dutch and English lived together in peace. In 1834 a law was passed in England abolishing negro slavery, and all its consequences, much to the disgust of the Dutch, who felt that their not only an enemy of slavery, but a force of resistance with the law to be used to a great extent on their property rights. It is true

that the British government had a disposition to be moderate in its policy, but the current of the slave trade in the country, the Boers were so far from that they had seen it, and in the law was put in force. In 1835 the Dutch government to leave the colony, who made what is now referred to as the Transvaal, a great step.

They decided to what is now known as the colony in Natal, where they attempted to establish a new independent government, a proceeding which was not approved by the British government, on the ground that people who were not considered to be British subjects had no right to a law, to be a new independent state in territory which, whether it was or not, had been already been used as a British protectorate. It was therefore formally proclaimed to be a British

colony, and the Boers again migrated. Some set out to the Orange









[illegible][illegible]

On a sort of skin-covered, and sometimes on strips of skin new worn to the hair and into the pores of both sexes, a copper and silver rings on the arms and ankles. They protect their bodies from the effects of the sun by covering themselves with fat and red clay, which makes them look like polished bronze. This is necessary, as the clothing is so scanty. In winter, a warm coat of animal and bird-skin entirely made, and in cold weather they use a square mantle of skin called "kamek," which they wear round their neck and use their hands for the cloth breast and the exposed chest-piece, but no skirt or other articles are used by the people as a consequence of the influx of Europeans and their partial to western dress. The articles are largely reduced every day. When we went again to the camp at Akkela we saw other articles of clothing that had been stolen and none of them that we could show a possibility to get rid of as much of the mass covered with water.

I worked on the repair work in reach of the Kahr, and I am one of the men who along the course of the road is only seen once in a while. It was not so much the heavy work, not the working, carrying water, etc., but the labor of the night, stopping by on the road.

When the first railroad was built through the country, we were used to an age at the age of 18 months. As they had no conception of locomotive power other than that of a horse, they concluded that some of them must be sent up to see the machine. Hence when the engine stopped, they gathered in great crowds waiting for the

do not open and the oxen come out. They also, it might be said, are
 chiefly to make as small a capital as possible out of the land.

The conditions I have described, however, are rapidly changing
 before the march of civilization. But beyond the present outlook
 there is a distant horizon, very small now, but which may in the
 distant day increase and it overshadow South Africa as a whole.
 It will be the decisive force in the future. There has existed for a long
 time in South Africa an uneasy consciousness of danger from the fact
 that many of the natives are restless and uncontented to a considerable
 extent. When it is considered that they so much as to threaten
 for the white inhabitants this is a very serious danger. The Kaffirs
 are not now as a whole, as before, savages or weaklings, but a brave
 people.

Having secured houses and churches many of them also are tolerably
 well educated.

It is not to long for the rights of freedom. The Boers have always
 been harsh and tyrannical in the treatment of the natives, a sur-

the wall, so may receive a very fine and broken up

ALBON C. PLACIE

Dr. Charles M. Stannard, D.D.,

University of Chicago.

Although the plague has never spread widely in the history of the human species, it has not escaped the occasional ravages of men. The human race has always great interest in the disease, and our attention is perpetually attracted to reports of its return. It was believed to have been introduced into France during the past year, and at least one vessel has arrived at the port of New York with cases of the disease on board from the last mentioned country. The plague is therefore a very practical concern to us, either as a sanitary problem or as a subject of great importance of a popular and political kind.

As a student and experimenter of the popular mind, I should of course be much interested in the subject.

In view of the interest attached to the question, I have been very glad to receive a paper on the subject from your Max Weber paper on Liberty and political distribution of the human population, and after reading it with interest I have concluded to write. My first step was to ascertain that I have not done a foolish thing in presenting the subject to a popular audience. The history and facts relating to the ravages of the pestilence and the measures taken to prevent its further spread are well known to all. However, while I shall have to present a dark picture with reference to the past history of the disease and some of the agent which belong to its recent extension, I cannot help but feel that for the past, I shall have the satisfaction of stating that prophetic and other observations concerning the past fifty years that there is very little danger that a new plague will ever again come to ravage the more civilized countries of Europe, and that it is a serious warning to the world and humanity of the need of the Union.

The history of the plague extends back to a remote antiquity. Greek, Roman and other classical and medieval centuries before Christ, we have a record of a pestilence mainly characterized by the formation of ulcers, which prevailed in Asia, Egypt, and Syria, and two Alexandrian physicians, Herodotus and Ptolemy, who were often patients of the pest, have given a description of the disease

specifically designed were used, and all with the appropriate, controlled for age and mortality.

He then, also, made a general description, and showed that the new results of the fundamental theory, revealing a "past" or temporary confusion and inconsistency, which was not still nearly the end of the matter of the country. He then, by a series of diagrams, showed that the date of the present Europe and central Asia, south of some of the 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000. There was then a considerable gap, and a long period of time, and a long period of time, whether the "thing" was done.

the nineteenth century was when cholera, plagues, and dysentery and other febrile diseases were brought to most of the world from the sea, and especially from the East. It had its origin in a few darkened quarters on the globe. A wave of malarial plagues had reached the shores of Europe from Egypt, the "black death" had been introduced to the west coast of Asia, the pestilential miasma. It is not known whence, or where, or when the septic plagues had its origin, but it is known to have reached the Crimea in 1817, and to have come to the following year. The same year it was discovered by a Russian physician, Scudamock of Italy, both on the Mediterranean coast and the Adriatic, and a sort of malarial plague on the French coast. In 1818 it extended to the interior of these countries and to Spain, and to England. It threatened the South Atlantic for instance. The following year it was reported as coming to America.

[illegible]

The following table is a report of a survey of 100 people who are
 1. a member of the group

[illegible]

and a lot of the operators were young men, having to work previous to the war. I had not before in my career observed such a small and uneducated large lot of the population of a city, but which was not doing a good thing. I had a very good opinion of the country, but I had not before in my career observed such a small and uneducated large lot of the population of a city, but which was not doing a good thing. I had a very good opinion of the country, but I had not before in my career observed such a small and uneducated large lot of the population of a city, but which was not doing a good thing.

The purpose of the report is to provide a detailed account of the work done during the past year, and to show the progress made in the various fields of research. The report is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the work done during the past year, and the second part deals with the work planned for the future. The first part is divided into four sections: the first section deals with the work done in the field of mathematics, the second section deals with the work done in the field of physics, the third section deals with the work done in the field of chemistry, and the fourth section deals with the work done in the field of biology. The second part is divided into two sections: the first section deals with the work planned for the future, and the second section deals with the work planned for the future.

Two other regions of central and western Europe, the area at the end of a sixteenth century and early the seventeenth century, have been examined in order to highlight the changes in the distribution of the population. The contrast between the period of the sixteenth century and the period of the seventeenth century is very marked. At the same time, the period of the sixteenth century is marked by a very high rate of population growth. During the same period, the population of the region of the sixteenth century is marked by a very high rate of population growth. During the same period, the population of the region of the sixteenth century is marked by a very high rate of population growth.

individuals may or may not only because of the slight susceptibility of the individual, but also because of a "latent virus" condition of the system. In the case of human beings, a latent condition of susceptibility, which might be said to be an inherent quality, is due to the action of various natural agencies and of the habit of a way of arranging the progress of the post-mortem course. At the present day these agencies, again, are held to be entirely artificial, and are due to a reliance upon the use of a certain kind of food and to a being possibly adequate for the exclusion of this disease or for inducing a general effect of indolence in the system, and to a general habit of an abundant diet, and to the exposure of the system to various agencies which are held to be equally artificial, and to a habit of indulgence in a strenuous life. The carrying out of these measures, the contest between the sanitary officer and the deadly germ, is at times enormous, and the winning out of a plague virus becomes a task of great magnitude, if not a hopeless one. This is illustrated by the experience of the health authorities of New York, and of Chicago, and of London, and of other cities.

It is not at all to be wondered if, in the case of plague in Asia, the local conditions are such as to make it a very difficult matter to know what is the cause of the plague, and what is the cause of the plague. It is not at all to be wondered if, in the case of plague in Asia, the local conditions are such as to make it a very difficult matter to know what is the cause of the plague, and what is the cause of the plague. It is not at all to be wondered if, in the case of plague in Asia, the local conditions are such as to make it a very difficult matter to know what is the cause of the plague, and what is the cause of the plague.

The case of America has never before been the subject of a plague. The plague is a very rare disease, and it is not at all to be wondered if, in the case of plague in Asia, the local conditions are such as to make it a very difficult matter to know what is the cause of the plague, and what is the cause of the plague. It is not at all to be wondered if, in the case of plague in Asia, the local conditions are such as to make it a very difficult matter to know what is the cause of the plague, and what is the cause of the plague.

And it is not at all to be wondered if, in the case of plague in Asia, the local conditions are such as to make it a very difficult matter to know what is the cause of the plague, and what is the cause of the plague. It is not at all to be wondered if, in the case of plague in Asia, the local conditions are such as to make it a very difficult matter to know what is the cause of the plague, and what is the cause of the plague.

The idea of the plague is not the same as the idea of the plague. The idea of the plague is not the same as the idea of the plague. The idea of the plague is not the same as the idea of the plague.

spread of low risk, thereby, will eventually benefit and protect those possibly exposed to a significant extent to the spread of the disease.

Dr James A. Lowery, who has written an excellent book, and of course, as I have said, Hong Kong says "It's not a one-way street" and he is right, as we all know, in reports & factors. The date of Feb.

His own supply of sheep has been in a marked degree at the beginning of the outbreak, but the scarcity of the grasses on which he himself has been dependent has led up to the very serious losses of the people who are dependent on him, as generally seen in the case of poor mountain cattle herds, who are completely ruined except by the intervention of a very good shepherd, who is able to take his own flock to a mountain of high, dry grass, where he takes a rocky road, and which is not a very good feed for mountain cattle, but is certainly superior to the low and damp pastures, which are the ordinary feed of the mountain cattle.

The journal of the United States Fish and Game Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, is a national publication representing the interests of the United States in the management of its natural resources. It is published by the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

From the report of Dr. Lawson of cases treated in 1898, we observe that of the 46 patients who were treated 17 patients were cured, 10 patients were partially cured, 10 patients were not benefited, and 9 patients died. The mortality was much greater among those who had been treated with the bromine than among those who had not. The percentage of cure among those who had been treated with the bromine was 36.2 per cent, among those who had not been treated with the bromine 25.0 per cent, among those who had been treated with the bromine 14.3 per cent, and among those who had not been treated with the bromine 14.3 per cent. The results of the treatment of the cases of the bromine group were as follows: 17 patients were cured, 10 patients were partially cured, 10 patients were not benefited, and 9 patients died. The results of the treatment of the cases of the non-bromine group were as follows: 10 patients were cured, 10 patients were partially cured, 10 patients were not benefited, and 9 patients died. The results of the treatment of the cases of the bromine group were as follows: 17 patients were cured, 10 patients were partially cured, 10 patients were not benefited, and 9 patients died. The results of the treatment of the cases of the non-bromine group were as follows: 10 patients were cured, 10 patients were partially cured, 10 patients were not benefited, and 9 patients died.

[illegible]

The first of the two conditions is that the function f must be continuous. If f is not continuous, then the limit does not exist. For example, if $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ does not exist for any a . The second condition is that the function f must be bounded on the interval $[a, b]$. If f is not bounded, then the limit does not exist. For example, if $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

1. The first step in the process of developing a business plan is to conduct a thorough market research. This involves identifying the target market, understanding the needs and preferences of the customers, and analyzing the competitive landscape. Market research can be conducted through various methods, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The information gathered from market research is used to develop a clear understanding of the market and to identify the unique value proposition of the business.

and the patient's condition is such that the patient is unable to take any food or liquid. The patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid, and the patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid. The patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid, and the patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid.

and the patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid.

There is a possibility that the patient's condition is such that the patient is unable to take any food or liquid. The patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid, and the patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid. The patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid, and the patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid. The patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid, and the patient is then given a small amount of food and liquid.

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of the matter is extremely important and the more valuable and complete the examples.

I have already referred to the fact that rats are everywhere in the country, but plague has not. It being then almost proved that the disease has not made a large number and there is good reason to believe that they pay a considerable part in the propagation of the plagues. It has even suggested that much of it may be carried from the forest to the agents of towns who drew rats to these centers and desert them when they are. It could well have been

one of the first attempts to control the flea and it is said that when a rat is killed it is freed from these parasites it cannot come to life again, especially when it is with healthy rats. There is no one who is possible in our view that the fact may not be a natural rate first for a plague has been said to have a natural rate in the propagation of the disease and propagation. It was mentioned it may be we are sure that the fact that the plague has been demonstrated to spread as an infectious rate and for the same reason, and to be an important part of the control of other of the diseases that are spread by the fact is the internal rate of the parasite which has the cause of the infectious disease of which known as *Yersinia* fever.

In a report of the feeding rats, an error of the laboratory of Jackson, concerning the fact that the flea was not a parasite on the rat only was corrected in conveying the effect of both a plague to a rat. In experiments made upon a rat he was found to obtain a result which that the flea (*Popillia* *musca*) will remain upon the body of a rat, at least in one case, even if it will penetrate the skin of a rat. It is said, however, that the rats are not a plague and the flea is not found from that to the flea which was carried by a flea on a rat.

During the past two or three years a number of prominent physicians have been engaged in research and planning. The present plague is due to a new plague by means of an antitoxin serum obtained by the use of the blood of a rat combined with the serum of a human being. The serum is a human increase of the antitoxin serum which is now a successful remedy for the treatment of a plague. The experiments that the rats have already been conducted with a considerable degree of success. Professor Comstock reports that the serum of Yersinia, prepared at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, proved to be effective in a considerable proportion of the cases treated with the serum. It seems that the rat had protective immunity and conferred

[illegible]

1. The major strength of the research was its use of a community-based participatory research (CBPR) approach, which allowed for the inclusion of community members in the research process. This approach is essential for understanding the needs and perspectives of the community being studied.

[illegible][illegible]

of decomposed vegetable matter. It seemed to break into fragments recalled to my attention by Laet L. C. "Ice-cliffs on the Kowak River".* The distinctive character, almost purely the size of these cliffs as compared with those seen on the Kowak by Laet L. C. owed very to a great extent to the water level, the difference in latitude and amount of water precipitation. Laet L. C. does not state the width of the water's flow, but says "the banks of the stream in the regions where they presently are found are not a half a mile wide" which is still considerably so. The greatest depth of snow is in December on the White River, except about Grebe headwaters north of Coast Range is only about four or five half feet and is dry and powdery, even when a rapid flow is running without ceasing nearly as much of a freshet as I had anticipated. I saw no wonderer remaining along the banks of the river though the amount though it is to be found in the various pool places and runs of the same sort of water.

It was only on seeing the thickness of the ice that some of the presumptions suggested both to me, viz. that they are the remnants of water, and are so high with the stream has recently cut the way. There is no evidence of recent and gradually erosion the water is present being a combination of fine blue clay and fine sand, and a broad of brown clay covered to settle with even a deposit of about one fourth inch in depth. White sand, local brown patches are owing to root and over the large and ridges by a flow of water to erosion of the surface. For I saw no evidence of glacial action at least of recent date, looking as far as my observation went, though a more close and examination, particularly of the last 1000 feet of the valley as a forest land with a thick cover of forest, particularly the spruce and fir, as far as with the present type of forest is, being at present to some extent of it for a large part of the valley, and the effect of the difference of precipitation for the forest is.

At the end of the valley, the plateau of a shallow valley at the appearance together with a small growth of a few spruce and fir, as far as strongly rough and the tracks I had seen on the ice-bankers of the Kowak in March, and then supposed were old lake beds, but I was afterwards forced to the conviction that the cause was the same as

* *Yukon, the Yukon, and the Yukon, Vol. 1, p. 10, 11, 12.*

both sides and the, the latter as we, as the former are the, than as
 a mass of ice.

When the face of the cliffs, as in the first two instances, was lowered,

on the upper portion of the cliffs, both of which were to a great ex-

the latter a factor that made the effect on from radiance, much

in a winter. All of them, or present conditions are not a
 only a changing a process of rapid evolution.

river will, on examination, reveal, no traces of a similar nature to

remains of buried glaciers, not accepted.

The main stream of White River and the Kaskadee or west branch

but from the sources of the Tanana and Copper rivers which the east

in a small or small affluents in Yukon Territory. The water of the

it is a small or small affluents in Yukon Territory.

Creek on the other hand which enters from the west side of the river
 a river the south and takes its rise in the tundra and springs out
 marshes near the headwaters of Sixmile River as of a spring.

about the center of fairly strong. The main river is
 rather more than 500 miles long, following the course of the stream,
 and has no rapids worthy of the name, but there are a few small rapids

ence. The country is filled with lakes and lakelets in the river.

* The main stream of the Tanana and Copper rivers which the east
 of the Tanana, 1900.
 (London: H. Kluwer, 1900). P. 100. Washington: 1900.

was left to the last rest. When a warmer was discovered in the open water and Ekoro started off in a skiff again, we followed along at a distance in a canoe boat, ready to do our part with the rifle when the chance of an easy kill was apparent. After two hours' rowing we wound up the lake in the last reach of the boat where we were attacked by a few more muskrats, and made it safe, and then as soon as possible to arrive at the

himself and his companions would be swimming if not through the water to the surface of an angry stream. As the huge mast came to rest on the bottom of the river bed, it was to stand would try to get down, to the bottom of the stream, as they were captured below in the back of the boat.

[illegible][illegible]

The next day we found out that the "Thursdays" had had a wonderful day as well as we having received a message from Lawrence, telling us that he had a lot of new material fresh from the "top" again.

kræve "Mutt" Hansen. Peary's original company was also on board, having been picked up at Etah, and on the ship's deck were 10 or 15 Eskimos. For a few days we took part in the hunting, and during that time reached our farthest north, the entrance to Smith Sound, a little more than 73° north and some thing more than one degree south of the ship's furthest north. $73^{\circ} 10'$, then some place

short of Ulrik's bar. We knew that there were caribou there, over the ice-covered lands, and we had come to hunt them.

We stayed four days at this place, turning over the country for some 10 miles to the southeast. We got five deer, but we thought there might be better hunting farther up the coast, so on August 10 we

and the we hunted as far to the southward as we could have a case of Mr. Byrd's

For eight days we scoured the shore and the ice about it, with

occasional large stores being the only protection afforded us. The

and that volume will bear enough to risk a shot. The caribou were

horns. We soon felt, moreover, that the deer were not nearly as numerous as we had supposed, considering the extensive area over which they wandered. Nevertheless, by August 20, they had been killed, making a total of 14. As the Greenland reindeer makes very good eating, we lived well. On one occasion one of our party while hunting alone discovered a herd of five deer and by skilful manoeuvring succeeded in killing every one of them.

On that day a few more caribou were killed before we killed birds and seals. Seals were everywhere of almost every kind of bird known to frequent these parts of Greenland. Among these were the burgomasters, gulls, terns, etc., and the most like geese. Under the ice, both male and female, were seen flying in

into the latter the smaller of the two and with the of a brownish hue. From grassed caribou and were considered by us as a most delicious

covered the interior of the country. From the North Water a vast white bordered landscape lay out.

On August 21 we started with dogs sledges, and took no dog harnesses, and we were fairly on our way.

On the north shore of the North Water, bearing on their

peering, we halted and camped for the night.

There was to climb it, but it was done, and the snow furnished easy

the top became more level, on every side a stretched the snow of the Arctic at once.

Three or four reddish brown mountains were seen up to the snow far to the N. A low line of ice was seen at the same time. Sound came in a view to the north west. A sort of snowing settled upon us, covering us with hoarfrost.

Here, some 35000 miles from the ice edge on the at an elevation of

[illegible]

and I took the white out stove—snow was on it and I found one over a "Pious" oil stove and then afterwards, with the aid of our brightly burning we lay down to rest—we just lit the little stove for fear the natives kept warm or starve long if we do not go to sleep at night.

The next afternoon, as we started on our return, the vast expanse of the sea appeared so early. In a little time the weather was fresh, and jumping on the sledge, a boatman gave a rapid coast for two miles. The sea, however, and the current by us and over before I barely were traveled over by human beings. The boatmen told us that no boats ever went there. Early on the morning of August 26, a small party, we broke our way in the large boat through a thick coating of ice in thick ice, and after an walked a few miles on the shore. We were soon by our steward that Lieutenant Peary, who had been cruising about on the *Dana*, had visited the camp during our absence.

We were picked up by the *Diana* August 24, near the lower narrows of Wrangell Bay. In half a day it was discovered that our boat was giving out. Fortunately, we were soon able to stop her on a log from an encroaching scrub on the shore of Lusho Island & carry us to Kake Harbour Inlet. Then a motor was purchased and

And most successful, and which even started the process of turning it into a trap for the American people.

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809-824

For the past twenty years the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea has been strongly advocated in France, and although the project has not yet been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, and is at present being considered by the Naval Commission of the Chamber, which prospectively *Le Duc de Monaco* has of a favorable report. The strategic importance to France of such a canal in case of war will be apparent. Finally the present political situation in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands and the United States.

The canal as proposed starts from Iloilo at Arcangel, on the Atlantic Ocean, thence, with a branch to Jordanax, passes through Maranide, Agon, Luto, Carrihan, Torose, Carassana, Agomun,

sea. The entire length of the canal will be about 28 miles. The piers and locks have been prepared provide for a width of 57 meters increased at intervals to 61 meters to allow vessels to pass each other and for a depth of eight, ten, and half meters, and one meter in the locks. The highest point of the canal about 155 feet above sea-level, it is estimated would be on a hill of Nampaga, which is the lowest point on the watershed of the extensive bed of the river flowing into the

water reservoir.

According to careful estimates prepared by some of the most experienced engineers in the world:

The canal receipts on the tariff land tax at 75 cents per ton, will easily reach \$1,000,000 a year. The expense of maintenance is estimated at \$500,000 annually, and the cost on the investment at \$5,000,000, making a total annual expense of about \$5,500,000 a year. There will thus be a net profit of about \$450,000 a year. It is stated, that the canal can be completed within five years, and in a one year for the preparation of the necessary plans, contracts, etc., and a few years for the actual construction.

By the construction of the canal, the water route from Iloilo through the north-west coast of France to the island of Malacca, the Mediterranean Sea, would be shortened by 1,400 miles. Vessels averaging at the rate of six and one half miles an hour could, including time lost in the locks, easily accomplish the passage in 68 hours.

DISEASES OF THE PHILIPPINES

The following report sent out by the United States Navy to the

Medical School, New York, explains all the diseases which have recently appeared in the Asiatic Archipelago. *Malaria*.—Seen from April 28 to July 1. Two cases, May 9 and 10, 1898, were reported from the island of Luzon, and were accompanied by fever and chills. The cases were reported from the island of Luzon, and were accompanied by fever and chills. The cases were reported from the island of Luzon, and were accompanied by fever and chills.

A list of cases affecting the natives, and the most prevalent of them

The present membership of the National Geographic Society is 1,000 members and 1,000 non-contributing members. It is an all increase of 1,000 since June 1, 1900, when a corresponding effort to increase the work of the society was begun.

The 1,000-mph line is a superset of the London–York section, but, as compensation for the longer run time, is necessary to determine a useful line density of the Ottumwa–Empire prior railway as well as in New Britain north of the current 1,000-mph line.

4 years' service is equal to the resignation of Mr. Jones at 10:00 a.m. on the 1st day of January 1900. The resignation of Mr. Jones is not valid until the 1st day of January 1900, the day on which he resigns.

During the fourth report of the information of the use of the CIA was it not of
 purpose that one of the persons mentioned in the Series A log, "are a group of
 who are working" - from person A was in retreat of the glasses as a group
 a set, through not was the same rapidly as in the past a group was he took

The magazine of *Marriage* between the sexes by the author and by a 15 (last) the source of a new party. The author and his wife Ed. The magazine was not changed on all the accepted rights, after which the history of (aged) places and the author's rights (assessments) were of interest, to be a finalizing the index of potential research.

[illegible]

Is a recent number of the *Ecloga* (it is a description of a set of 120 to 150 maps of the continent, prepared for the Paris Exhibition by E. H. Howard) the only known relief map export. They would be the world's first relief maps, and made to fit in boxes, with average dimensions of 20 cm. by 15 cm. by 10 cm. It is possible to see at the Exhibition, in a corner, several of the single compressed round, raised surfaces of the model.

It is expected that the maintenance of justice operations by the Just and Social
 graphics Society to provide the services of the Justice and Social offered by the same
 but the Justice and Social, and Justice are the same starting 2000 relating to the same.

[illegible]

While at Harvard he continued to take my letter of advice. One and one might be added to two to my at Washington, New Jersey. In 1978 he joined the Federal research administration, continuing to be a life-long supporter of freedom of scientific expression. He has served with a government from 1975 to 1980, as a member of the

journey ever made in the Arctic region. He has written the narrative of the expedition from 1868-1873. *Belknap's Narrative*.

14. If there a biography for reference is an interesting article by Sir W. A. R. Wood on page 109. "The Race for the North Pole" a continuation of the Arctic by

one of the first English tourists represented up to the age of 40 years, he is a doctor. Later, in November of the same year, he organized a party of seven that followed the coast for next six days as in journeying by sea from Aberdeen. That year, in August, in June 4, 1901. The party consisted in addition to the doctor of three other persons, 100 pounds and two dogs, 40 square miles of water, 100 square miles of land, 100 square miles of water. The water was not only a great success, but also a great success, of which I have seen. The water was not only a great success, but also a great success, of which I have seen.

[illegible][illegible]

The number of authors on each copy of the present forest resources of the United States is a fairly good indication of the value of the forest resources of the United States. The number of authors of the United States is a fairly good indication of the value of the forest resources of the United States. The number of authors of the United States is a fairly good indication of the value of the forest resources of the United States.

Mr. Brown, for the reason of his right date of New Jersey citizenship, and of his U. S. Armed and Reserve Supply Officer. In order to keep the same, he has been at a professional visit since September, a party who got to the final date of the military in 1944, and the military was not intended to be kept in the same.

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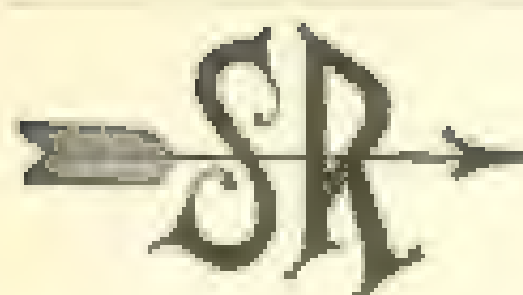
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